

Meeting of Funding Organisations on the Forest  
Sector and Diversity in the Congo Basin

Florence, 20 November 1997

***Forest Aid:***  
***The Cameroon Rush***

28 October 1997

Working document prepared by François Grison, CIRAD-Forêt (Montpellier), for the Overseas Development Institute (ODI, London), at the request of the European Commission, General Directorate for Development.

The opinions represented in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect  
the views of either the European Commission or ODI

## *Abstract*

In southern Cameroon there are about 30 projects financed by international aid. The purpose of this documentary study requested by the European Commission (DG VIII) is to provide an overall view of these projects, the approaches used, their relationships with Cameroonian society, consultations between funding organisations, and to produce a report to be discussed in November 1997 during a meeting of the funding organisations devoted to the "Congo Basin", i.e. to the dense forest formations of central Africa which cover Cameroon, the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Many projects adopt a social approach. Indeed, it is increasingly acknowledged that forest resource management is, to a great extent, the responsibility of the populations concerned. Thus, the project known as *APFT* (French acronym for Future of the People of Tropical Forests) which studies socio-economic trends on the periphery of the Dja, or the *ECOFAC* project (Programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems in central Africa), the conservation objectives of which were quickly combined with a strong component devoted to the study of the needs of the population for its economic growth. The *Forêts & Terroirs* project also favours a social approach in connection with the preparation and negotiation of projects that constitute its main objective.

Conservation is the main purpose of other projects. Fauna conservation in the Dja reserve (*ECOFAC* project and projects financed by the *Netherlands*), or in the far southeast ("*biodiversity*" project linked with those of neighbouring countries), or broader conservation of ecosystems or even of a forest cover, as in the *Korup National Park* or on *Mount Cameroon*. Common to these projects is the fact that they are in contact with inhabitants of the zones to be protected or their neighbours, promoting economic activities capable of bringing them new wealth. This is expected to reduce the pressure on the use of natural resources, and in particular the fauna. The *GEF-Campo* project is to be classified under the heading of "conservation". However, what will be involved is a complex whole associating conservation zones with managed and logged forest zones.

Under the production heading there are projects in which forest management is the main purpose: *Canadian project* in support of forest administration (reconnaissance inventories, mapping, zoning) but which also prepare planning schemes, in particular in the forest of Lokoundjé-Nyong, the *API-Dimako project* and its successor the *Forêts & Terroirs project* which will be undertaking the management of State and communal forests and creating community forests. The *Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme* will also be acquiring a management component in the Bipindi region on 200,000 ha, and the *ONADEF* has prepared the management of the *Sikop*, *So'o Lala* and *Sud-Bakundu* forests. In all, more than 900,000 hectares are thus scheduled to be managed.

Under the same heading of "production" should be placed the plantation projects. There is but one, the *Mbalmayo project*, whose purpose is to contribute to the planting of timber production species carried out by the *ONADEF*.

Some projects do not fall within this classification: research projects such as the *Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme* in its initial configuration, or the *Radeau des Cimes* mission in the Campo forest (November 1991), the actions of the *World Bank* with regard to Cameroon within the



framework of the preparation of its new forest law and its application decrees which are more of a regulatory and fiscal nature, and the *certification project* of the WWF-Belgium, of a commercial nature. This project in fact is designed to create conditions for sustainable commercial trade between Cameroon and certain markets of northern Europe, thanks to management that meets the requirements of such markets.

Generally, these projects all attach great importance to social aspects (they seek the support and participation of the populations concerned) and they refer to conservation objectives whatever their activities. However, there is practically no productive investment in the sense of plantations, despite the acknowledged importance they will be taking on in the future timber supply process.

The projects under way in Cameroon are in keeping with the sensitivity prevailing in the industrialised countries of the North (conservation and biodiversity, planning) but do they really meet the requirements of Cameroon? This is not certain, considering the difficulties encountered in having conservation objectives accepted (*ECOFAC, Korup Park*) or in initiating the implementation of forest management despite the fact that it is provided for by law.

The anchoring of these projects is highly variable. Some are very close to the structures they reinforce (*Canadian project*), to such an extent that it may be feared that substitution may ultimately result in a weakening, while others are anchored but perhaps not where they should be (*Mbalmayo project*), or do not really provide the desired anchoring (*API-Dimako project*). Finally, others have no real anchoring (*Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme*). Project anchoring is a very important element, not only because it is a factor of project success or failure, but especially because it gives international aid its relevance and its legitimacy. Private or public national institutions are places of memory and competence. They give the projects a dimension that they are lacking, namely duration. Through them, Cameroon can act with the continuity called for in forestry.

The scattering of projects, which is evident in the anchoring, is compounded by the absence or inadequacy of consultations between funding organisations. The situation could be improved if such organisations (in particular the member states of the European Union) were to get together, if Cameroon exercised its right to coordinate and orient external aid, and if there were greater opportunities (visits, seminars) for the actors of the projects to get together.

The project could thus stand better chances of success and efficiency, in spite of the gap observed between supply from funding organisations and demand from Cameroon. A better anchoring of the projects in Cameroonian official bodies would increase the chances of correctly disseminating the results and capitalising on knowledge. The experience and skills thus accumulated would enable Cameroon to fully play its role at the regional and international level.

Finally, the key to forestry development, to effective international aid and to its orientation is in the hands of Cameroon, just as it is up to Cameroon to determine whether or not a policy is to be implemented that corresponds to the forestry laws that Cameroon has itself set.

---



## *Table of contents*

Abstract

Abbreviations

Foreword

### 1 The recent past: A wealth of experience already

- 11 Research for forest plantations
- 12 Training of administration staff
- 13 Two major projects: Cellucam and Sofibel
- 14 Inventories for regional development
- 15 Forest problematics in southern Cameroon

### 2 The forest projects

- 21 Social approach
- 22 The "Conservation" approach
- 23 The "Production" approach
- 24 Unclassified projects

### 3 Synthesis of approaches

- 31 Common characteristics
- 32 In praise of diversity

### 4 Between diversity and dispersion

- 41 Fragmented consultation
- 42 The wish to consult
- 43 Responsibility of Cameroon

### 5 Limited efficiency

- 51 External causes
- 52 Internal causes

### 6 And now?

- 61 More coherence between aid and the expressed requirements of Cameroon
- 62 Consolidated Cameroonian structures
- 63 The national, regional and international scene

## *Abbreviations*

ACDI	Agence canadienne pour le développement international (CIDA in English)
APFT	Avenir des peuples des forêts tropicales (Future of tropical forest populations)
API-Dimako	Projet d'aménagement pilote intégré de Dimako (Dimako integrated pilot management project)
ATO	African Timber Organisation
CELLUCAM	Cellulose du Cameroon S.A.
CETELCAF	Centre de télédétection et de cartographie forestière de Nkolbisson
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (Centre for international cooperation in agronomic research for development)
CIRAD-Forêt	Département Forêt du CIRAD (Forestry department of the CIRAD).
CTFT	Centre technique forestier tropical, devenu en 1992 le CIRAD-Forêt (Tropical forest technical centre, became CIRAD-Forêt in 1992)
DfID	Department for International Development (replaced the ODA in 1997)
ECOFAC	Programme de conservation et utilisation rationnelle des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique centrale (Programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems in central Africa)
EU	European Union
FAC	Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Aid and cooperation fund)
FEM	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (GEF in English)
FORAFRI	Projet de capitalisation et transfert des acquis des recherches forestières menées en zone tropicale humides d'Afrique (Project for the capitalisation and transfer of findings from research conducted in the wet tropical zones of Africa)

GEF	Global Environment Facility (FEM in French)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (German technical cooperation office)
IRA	Agriculture research institute (Institut de la recherche agronomique) replaced in 1996 by the IRAD
IRAD	Institut de recherche agricole pour le développement (Institute for agricultural research for development, replaced the IRA in 1996)
ITE	Institute of Terrestrial Ecology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MINEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration (became the DfID in 1997)
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OIBT	Organisation internationale des bois tropicaux (ITTO in English)
ONADEF	National forest development office (Office national de développement des forêts)
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (UNDP in English)
RCA	Central African Republic (République Centrafricaine)
Sofibel	Société forestière et industrielle de Bélabo
UE	European Union (Union européenne)
UICN	Union mondiale pour la nature (IUCN in English)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WCS	World Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund





## *Foreword*

*The protection of the forestry, fauna and  
fishery heritage is provided by the State.  
Forest Law, Art. 11*

*To combat the degradation of our environ-  
ment, an international solidarity effort is  
required.*

*Adolphe OBAME*

A meeting of funding organisations was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 April 1997 to examine a report prepared by the *Overseas Development Institute* (ODI) on the activities of funding organisations in a region designated as the "Congo Basin". This region includes the dense central African forest formations extending through the following countries: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The zone concerned in fact extends largely beyond the Congo Basin and also covers the Ogooué Basin (Gabon) and that of Sanaga (Cameroon) as well as coastal rivers in Equatorial Guinea. However, for convenience of language, we shall use the expression "Congo Basin" to designate this entire forest region.

The above-mentioned ODI study made it possible to note that there was a consensus between funding organisations on certain points. Thus, it is assumed that, to progress towards better natural forest management and conservation, it is desirable to:

- better coordinate the action of international aid,
- increase the potential for national action in the forestry sector,
- associate all the parties involved in the forestry actions.

Finally, the study recommends that an analysis of the situation of Cameroon be prepared for a second meeting on the Congo basin planned in November 1997 in Florence. The following note is the result of this analysis. Its purpose, based on experience acquired with a wide variety of projects, is to propose orientations to the funding organisations enabling them to work towards the three objectives mentioned above.

What is involved is an "office study" without a visit to Cameroon. It is clear that the analysis would have been far richer and complete if the expert had had the time and the resources needed to go to the site and visit the projects concerned. However, the purpose is not to draw up a "monograph" giving a complete vision of the forest projects. Rather, the aim is to obtain, within a few weeks, thanks to information available on the projects, an overview of the guidelines of international aid to Cameroon for forest management: the adopted approaches, the anchoring of the projects in Cameroon in the administration and among the populations concerned, consultations between the funding organisations. And also, to see what the experience of these projects teaches us with regard to forest development.

Carried out without any formal cooperation with Cameroon players, this study does not commit them. It should be viewed as an effort of the funding organisations to have a better perception of what their action involves, by seeing things in their proper perspective. What matters is that the funding organisations should “set their own house in order”, to use a familiar saying.

Following the Florence meeting, which will have enabled this analysis to be refined, the results should be communicated to Cameroon and discussed with the various parties concerned within that country. Comments regarding the Cameroonian part should in fact allow these conclusions to be completed and adjusted, and it may be hoped that the outcome will be a common base on which the funding organisations and the officials of Cameroon can reflect together on the orientations to be given to the forest projects.



## ***1 - The recent past: A wealth of experience already***

Before analysing the status of international technical aid in the forestry area, let us quickly look into past experience.

### ***11 - Research for forest plantations***

From 1965 to 1985, Cameroon conducted, with the CTFT (which since became CIRAD-Forêt), research on silviculture by planting (research stations of Bakundu, Bambuko, Bélabo, Kribi, Mangombé, Mbalmayo) while several reforestation sites of the forestry services were active in forest regions. The idea was to meet the demand for wood by means of plantings performed by the State. However, private reforestation was already taking place in the west (Njoukam, 1989) and was beginning, very modestly, in Wouri and in the south of the country.

These works led to a certain amount of knowledge on the possibilities offered by plantations. It is known that plantations of framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*) can be managed with a rotation of 20 years (Grison 1979, Lawson 1992 and 1995) and syntheses have already been drawn up on silviculture or the productivity of various species: *Terminalia ivorensis* (Foahom, 1982), *Eucalyptus saligna* in the west and northwest (Njoukam, 1989), *Aucoumea klaineana* (Dupuy, 1984) as well as various species investigated in the region of Edéa (Dupuy, 1982a, b, c, 1983) or in the Deng Deng Forest (Béliné, 1996). Note should also be made of the studies on phenology (Bouillet, 1984) and on pathology (Foahom, 1993).

### ***12 - Training of administration staff***

Two institutions have trained the staff of the forestry administration:

- The Mbalmayo school of forestry has long provided training for forest technicians with the aid of Soviet cooperation,
- The Dschang university centre began training forest engineers (5 years of university studies) in 1979 with the aid of French cooperation.

The many graduates from these two institutions, together with the forest engineers trained abroad, represent a strong Cameroonian "capability" in the forestry sector.

### ***13 - Two major projects: Cellucam and Sofibel***

At the two ends of the forest region, Société forestière et industrielle de Bélabo (Sofibel) and la Cellulose du Cameroun S.A. (Cellucam) raised great hopes in the 1970s before becoming a disappointment. What these two projects had in common was that they were big industrial projects involving, with the industrial groups, the upper levels of the administration. Their purpose was to achieve sustainable production of sawn timber and plywood from a planned forest (Sofibel) or paper pulp from a forest logged completely and replanted with fast growing species (Cellucam). These projects also had a social and economic purpose: creation of new jobs, infrastructures. At the same time, productive species plantings were pursued. Over 22,000 hectares were planted in 1989 at various sites by the forestry service in the dense forest region (ONADEF, 1994a).

#### *14 - Inventories for regional development*

The major forest inventories of the south of the country, begun with the aid of France between 1982 and 1985 in the extreme south and continued to this day with Canadian technical aid, led to the adoption in 1995 of a zoning plan which shows, on a 1:200,000 map, a limit between the permanent forest domain and the non-permanent forest domain. No sooner had it been plotted than this limit became the subject of many criticisms as might have been expected, both as regards its principle and its plotting. It was nevertheless a necessary step in clarifying the situation and in achieving progress in the studies.

The financial difficulties of the Cameroonian government and its declining presence in the field make all the more important the role that can be played by local communities in forest management and protection. At a time when new players were coming on the scene, it was necessary to redefine the rules: the new law contributed to this, as did the zoning plan, even if it is to be considered more as a basis for negotiation and reflection than a completed regulation.

#### *15 - Forest problematics in southern Cameroon*

The documents of the project considered as a whole show that the forest problematics of Cameroon are today generally perceived in the following terms:

- Implement the forestry law of 1994 and in particular:
  - delimitation of permanent forests (zoning negotiation)
  - their management (and prior negotiations)
  - creation of community forests.
- Associate the various parties involved in forest management, and in particular the local, rural or city populations:
  - description of traditional uses, in terms of their nature and their extension
  - control of access to renewable resources
  - participation of the population in the profits drawn from forest products.
- Preserve the biodiversity of Cameroonian forests: how to place these forests under the protection of the population.

Thus summarised, the forest problematics lead to two remarks: the need for investment and the creation of forest wealth hardly appears - yet, it will be necessary to produce and certainly to plant in order to meet the demand of tomorrow; also, this picture has a very mild, consensual appearance. Is there not also a balance of powers? Interests involved? What is the status of forest concessions in connection with the new law? What is the effect on Cameroon of the interest of Southeast Asian countries in African wood?



## 2 - The forest projects

We shall consider here the notion of project in its broadest sense, encompassing research programmes, regional actions as well as very localised actions of short duration. The national forest action plan (MINEF, 1995) draws up a long list of project proposals. We shall limit ourselves here to the forest projects that are in progress or ready to be started. Without claiming to be complete, we have identified no fewer than 30. To present them, we have grouped them according to the approach they have used, and which places emphasis particularly on social aspects, on the conservation of ecosystems, and on production. Most of the projects combine these three aspects, but in a different manner.

### 21 - Social approach

This approach results from the now-accepted postulate that knowledge regarding populations (rural or city), their way of living and their expectations with respect to the forest must be integrated in any forest management undertaking. Then, according to the social demand, various actions can be proposed and developed.

However, it is not enough to know a situation, it is also necessary to know how it has been evolving and what elements determine the evolutions observed. Thus, the *APFT (Avenir des peuples des forêts tropicales)* project studies, on the periphery of the Dja fauna reserve, the evolution of social and economic conditions and its consequences on relations with the forest. This approach includes the populations, native or other, living in the forest and the populations of the towns who are also in relation with the forest, in particular because they consume certain products such as fire wood, game meat and rattan (cane) (Trefon, 1997), the production of which should be sustainable. Such an approach, which leads to a better understanding of the people concerned in forest management and their needs, provides a base acknowledged today to be necessary for sustainable management, as long as the populations concerned are associated with it. The project includes research in forest ethno-ecology (relations between communities and the forest environment), in the ecology of agricultural activities (impact of cultures on the forest environment), on town-forest relations (mainly Yaoundé), on social dynamics, from the dual viewpoint of participative management of forests and conservation of protected areas (Bahuchet and De Maret, 1997). The project also contributes to the objectives of the new forest law: thus, a study of the problematics of the delimitation of community forests was carried out (Vermeulen, 1996).

A project for the protection of the dense forest and its biodiversity with the participation of the communities in the region of Banyang Mbo financed by the Netherlands seeks to reach this goal by means of community forests (Netherlands, 1997).

The United Kingdom provides institutional support to the Directorate of Forests for the setup of community forests.

The *Forêts & Terroirs* project that is to follow the API (integrated pilot management) project of Dimako, has a similar approach. In fact, before any development, it calls for a review of traditional usage and a negotiation of the permanent forest to be managed. These negotiations serve as the basis for the planned development and contribute, locally, to its legitimacy and to the durability of the decisions made.



The conclusions of the *ITTO project for the preparation of national planning directives* (Project PD 20 / 93) show the fundamental character of these negotiations (Petit, 1995).

The social approach is also very present in the *ECOFAC project* (Programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems in central Africa), the primary objective of which is nevertheless the conservation of fauna in the Dja reserve. However, after the first attempts at repressive action, ECOFAC's approach was quickly modified and the aim is to determine how the protection of the fauna may be provided by the inhabitants themselves. The project is accepted only to the extent that it meets the expectations of the population, which has more to do with dignity and development than with conservation. Consider, in this regard, the eloquent testimony of a "native": "We were very much for the installation of ECOFAC within the Reserve in order to study together the guidelines to be followed but, for the moment, what we are asking ECOFAC is: the construction of a dispensary for the needs of its personnel and to help the population pay for medication at reasonable prices; the opening of a store for the personnel as well as for the benefit of the populations. With the success of these proposals, the preservation of the forest may come to be". Following is a list of the difficulties encountered, which have to do with the marketing of products, the lack of hospitals, the need for roads and bridges. Before concluding, the same "native" points out that the expression "*indigénat*" (French for indigenous population status) was eliminated in 1957 and that "the word 'native' (*indigène* in French) was to disappear from the French dictionary" (Mandjio Medebe, 1997).

## 22 - The "Conservation" approach

Several projects have conservation as their main purpose:

The conservation of the fauna is, as we saw, a priority objective of the *ECOFAC project* in Cameroon. The project combines two types of action:

- actions to interest the population in the control of poaching and in the conservation of the fauna by trying to reserve hunting to the inhabitants of the project's zone,
- actions aimed at dissuading the population from seeking income from hunting, by working towards the economic development of the region, including forestry.

In the same region, two projects financed by the Netherlands have been entrusted to the IUCN: the *project for conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity in the Dja fauna reserve*, aimed at determining how conservation can be achieved with the help of the population, and the *project for research on conservation and management of large mammals of the Dja reserve* (Netherlands, 1997).

In the extreme southeast, together with similar projects in the Congo and the Central African Republic, the "*Project for the protection of natural forests in southeast Cameroon*" started in April 1996 and is to last at least 7 years. One of its objectives is also the protection of the fauna

which, with timber, is one of the main endangered forest resources in this region. This protection involves the consideration of the roles played by the native (autochthonous) populations (which are highly varied) or allochthonous populations, and by those only occasionally or regularly present in the country. The protection of the legitimate rights of inhabitants within the considered zone is a condition for their participation in the protection of the fauna, "their" fauna. However, the project cannot act "on the logging concession system [which] is a very sensitive area on the political level and is handled on levels over which the project has no control" (GTZ, 1996).

The conservation of the forest as such, i.e., more simply, its protection against clearing, is the purpose of the "*Promotion of the Korup National Park*" project which acts within the park itself with the support of MINEF to ensure compliance with ecosystem protection objectives in the peripheral zone where its aim is to set up the conditions for rational forest management and an improvement of the economic situation of populations living on the periphery of the park. The difficulty is that MINEF support for the project does not correspond to what was expected. The resources used to protect the park are insufficient. And this protection falls within the responsibility of the ministry and not of the project. Also, in the peripheral zone of the project, the granting of a forest concession operated by an Asiatic company without consultation with the project (Debroux & Karsenty, 1997) is a clear signal regarding the real priorities of the administration.

The conservation of botanic resources was the initial objective of the "*Limbe Botanic Garden and Rainforest Genetic Conservation Project*" which began in June 1988 with ODA financing. The project was extended in 1994, becoming the "*Mount Cameroon Integrated Conservation and Development Project*" financed by GEF, DfID and GTZ.. Its objective is to combine such actions as conservation, land management, information on the environment and institutional reinforcement, working jointly with many local associations which serve as relays between the project and the persons directly involved.

Finally, the *GEF project for the management of the biodiversity of the Campo region*, under preparation (Netherlands, 1997), has conservation as its stated main objective, but combined with a more economical purpose if it associates the conservation of the forest with the exploitation of its products by an industrial company.

On the other hand, other projects, whose most visible objective is social or economic, have a real conservation purpose. Examples are the *APFT project* or the *Forêts & Terroirs project* which contribute to forest conservation.

### 23 - The "Production" approach

The most characteristic example is that of the "*Forest Management and Regeneration Project*" of Mbalmayo, financed by the ODA and implemented with the aid of the ITE. Its purpose was to produce vegetal material for the reforestation sites of the ONADEF. Material was produced and tested on small surface areas, but we have no information on the use that the ONADEF has made of it in its worksites. For all its "productivism", this project had to take into account certain social and ecological aspects, to some extent. For example, it is recommended that cacao trees be associated with planted framirés (*Terminalia ivorensis*) to reduce the risk of "accidental" fires. And the various reforestation creation methods were examined according to their impact on the environment (Lawson, 1994).



Natural forest management is the subject of many projects, which in Cameroon cover more than 940,000 hectares according to the summary table below (Eba'a-Atyi 1997).

Main forest management projects in Cameroon

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>International funding organisation</i>	<i>Surface area (ha)</i>
API-Dimako	France	510,000
Tropenbos Programme	Netherlands, ITTO, EU	200,000
Lokoundjé-Nyong	Canada	125,000
Sikop	ITTO	50,000
So'o Lala	ITTO	39,728
Sud-Bakundu	ITTO	18,100

(according to Eba'a-Atyi 1997)

The Canadian project calls for special mention, owing to its age (Canadian aid to Cameroon in the forestry area began in the beginning of the 1980s) as well as its extent and the force of its presence within the Forest Directorate of the MINEF. Canadian aid began with reconnaissance inventory work in southern Cameroon, with the setup of the Remote Sensing and Forest Mapping Centre (CETELCAF) of Nkolbisson (ONADEF, 1994b). Manuals and maps were published. A zoning plan was prepared and formed the subject of a decree. Institutional support to the Forest Directorate was obtained, in particular for the preparation of the new forest law published in 1994 and its application decree. In its current phase (see appended sheet), the project, logically, calls for the implementation of the forest law with the planning of permanent forests and the creation of community forests, support to the Forest Directorate in particular for forest logging control, on the national level and in the southern province. The management of the Lokoundjé-Nyong forest was prepared. In accordance with the zoning decree of 18 December 1995 which states that "the limits... will be indicated after... consultation with the populations." The limits that the zoning plan had provided for this forest were reviewed during a negotiation, and made more favourable to the population. The stated purpose of the Canadian project is production, from a classical forest manager viewpoint, whereby forest conservation is an obvious necessity not in contradiction with a production aim.

The API-Dimako project was intended as a full-scale test of forest management possibilities, associating the administration, an operator and the village people. Logging impact and efficiency studies were carried out, and contribute to the conservation aims that also form part of this project. Experience has shown that, while welcoming the project in its forest concession, the industrial partner continued to define and implement its industrial strategy in an independent manner in relation to the project (Esteve, 1992): accepting a partnership does not mean that the strategies and professions of the various parties involved should be combined. In fact, the API-Dimako project prepared the planning but did not implement any, owing in particular to the adoption of new forest legislation during the project's period, leading to a new division of forest units and delaying the assignment of concessions. These planning arrangements are based on



inventory data allowing the mapping of the UFAs and a breakdown into lots which take into account the ecological data and the nature of the forest stands.

The *API-Dimako project* also had a "rural development" aspect, initially with an approach of the "rural development beside the forest" type, then re-oriented and became the "population-forest interaction" aspect, which expressed better the unity of the project. The project developed (Goussard et al, 1995) a method for community self-analysis of the land in its usage and limits. It will be valuable at the time of the negotiations which will accompany the implementation of the zoning plan. Fine land studies have been carried out, and have contributed to the maturing of the social approach. All the conclusions of the API-Dimako project were presented in Yaoundé during a workshop in April 1997. The debates show that relations between the State and the populations living in the forest still raise many problems for which the projects should continue to provide solutions resulting from their experience, in particular as concerns the creation of community forests and the negotiation of permanent forest limits.

The *Forêts & Terroirs project* following the API-Dimako project will add value to these results. It will approach zoning from a social angle and will consider in its entirety the space to be organised, encompassing two formations that are to become permanent forests and, between the two, a zone belonging to the national domain and including crops and fallows, an agricultural land reserve and community forests (to be defined) which will be placed under the responsibility of the communities: there is no "red line" (Karsenty, 1994) between an authorised space and a prohibited space, but a single space in which defined and delimited rights are exercised. What could be called space planning will in fact involve defining, by means of a negotiation, the usage rights and the various parts of the land in which they may be exercised, including the permanent forest. The production, but also the sustainability and organisation of forest management on an accepted and durable base, consequently form part of the objectives of this project.

The *So'o Lala project* is original. It is in fact a forest management project conducted by the ONADEF with financial aid from the ITTO, but without international technical aid, and without a previously installed forest operator. The experiment merits that it be followed attentively. It is in fact known, as clearly shown by the experience of Sofibel, that it is very difficult for the requirements of the planner to prevail when an industrial operator is already installed, seeking profitability of investments, jobs to be maintained, etc. The experience of So'o Lala should make it possible to see under what conditions an operator may be interested in a forest already managed and if, by preceding him, the planner would be able to achieve the acceptance of some of his management and conservation objectives. A planning project was also prepared for the South-Bakundu forest (Eba'a-Atyi, 1997)

The *ITTO project aimed at working out national directives for sustainable forest management* (Petit, 1995) consists in support to the ONADEF which is in charge of preparing these directives and various standards necessary for the application the new forest legislation. This project is simple only in appearance. In fact, it has not yet been completed in September 1997.

A project financed by the Netherlands is aimed at the training of forest operating workers in logging techniques preserving the forest, and the creation of a roaming training centre.

## 24 - *Unclassified projects*

We are mentioning here some actions which do not fall within these approaches, and which follow a research or finance logic.

- The mission of the "*Radeau des Cimes*" in October and November 1991 (Hallé and Pascal, 1992) brought together many researchers who were interested in the biology of the upper part of the forest cover in the Campo region.
- The *Tropenbos-Cameroon programme* based at Kribi is above all a research project on the natural forest: knowledge of ecosystems, study of logging damage, but also anthropological and social studies. This project is called upon by Cameroon to take on extension, since Tropenbos will be entrusted, like the Canadian and French aids, with the development of a vast zone (200,000 hectares northeast of Kribi).
- The World Bank is interested in the establishment of forest texts in a direction that strengthens the control of the State over the sector in order to improve tax revenues (it is not surprising that a bank, be it the World Bank, should be interested in the health of public finances!), and is preparing an ambitious regional information programme on the environment.
- The *certification project* of the WWF-Belgium consists in establishing relations between Belgian importers and Cameroonian forest officials (administration and operators) to promote the certification of timber in Cameroon. The aim is to determine how the requirements of a market in terms of certification may be met by producers. It is possible, and desirable, for such an approach to have real spinoffs for forest conservation. However, the driving force is indeed the determination of operators to engage in trading, and hence such actions are better described as "commercial approaches" rather than "conservation".

For this purpose, the project organised a trip to Cameroon in January 1996 by representatives of Belgian industrial firms, WWF-Belgium and WWF-International, coming to request that the timber produced in the country should be certified. A certification feasibility study was then carried out by two Cameroonian consultants, and presented in April 1996 during a national seminar on certification that brought together about 60 participants in Yaoundé. One of the main achievements of the seminar was the creation of a work group on certification. This group of 15 persons meets monthly in various localities of Cameroon and develops principles and criteria useful for sustainable management and certification (Plouvier, 1997).



### 3 - *Synthesis of approaches*

#### 31 - *Common characteristics*

Three characteristics are found in all the project we have just quickly described: the general application of the social approach, reference to conservation and the limited productive investments.

Whether it be for the conservation of the fauna, the protection of a national park, the management of a forest or the protection of the biodiversity in the southeast, the approach invariably involves the local populations as interlocutors for any project. An interlocutor that becomes a known figure through the experience of different projects.. It would be useful to group all the knowledge, often empirical, thus acquired in scattered actions. They could constitute a useful contribution to the social sciences of Cameroon and to economic and social development in forest zones.

The designation "Conservation" includes very diverse realities, that often have only a very indirect relation with conservation properly so-called. Thus, the ECOFAC project is interested in the jobs procured by the logging and transformation of wood, and the Korup project is seeking to find out which new activities could draw the inhabitants away from the national park. These are defensive actions that the social approach has made positive with regard to the population. However, little information is found on positive conservation actions, research on the biological conditions of the conservation (how many of each species should be conserved, which interactions should be preserved, what living conditions should be maintained in the ecosystems, which forests should be protected?). All this is of course quite complex, but can one speak of conservation without at least trying to approach these questions?

Finally, note should be made of the limited investments in plantations, when their utility in meeting future timber demand has been established for more than 10 years (Kelodjoue, 1985 then Lawson and Ngeh, 1993). The remark is also valid for certain products other than wood, such as the bark of *Prunus africana*, for which plantations must quickly follow after the over-logged natural formations (Cunningham & Mbenkum, 1993). The creation of forest plantations may be carried out by public establishments, but also by private individuals on small surface areas, within the framework of decentralised actions. The interest that the industrial sector presently shows in teak plantations confirms, if such confirmation were needed, the utility for Cameroon of setting of plantations and organising the enhancement of their products.

Thus, international aid is oriented towards conservation actions, but without defining precisely the technical or scientific content of this word, for a benefit which would be, conserving what is called biodiversity, the non-loss of elements not yet identified but potentially important. In other words, referring to the principle of precaution, the beneficiary of these projects would be, in an unspecified future, humanity as a whole: this is not highly motivating for the solicited populations. At the same time, actions such as forest plantations, which nevertheless create wealth, and in a predictable future, are left aside by international aid.

### *32 - In praise of diversity*

After these considerations on the common aspects of projects, let us now view them in their diversity. The value of conserving biological diversity (biodiversity) is generally acknowledged. The diversity of forest actions is also a wealth to be studied, to be conserved... and to be exploited.

#### *Diversity of motivations to provide aid*

What convinces a funding organisation to finance a forest project in the forest region of Cameroon? We know the answers appearing in financing agreements or project documents. Let us attempt another analysis here, as the notion of cause has many facets. Considering the projects financed in Cameroon, three categories of causes may be assumed:

- sensitivity of public opinion with regard to conservation and national parks, which leads the United Kingdom or Germany to finance the Korup project, or the DG VIII to promote the ECOFAC regional project.
- Competencies which have the natural tendency to be exercised and to develop and which lead ITE or Professor Hallé to enter into relations with funding organisations for the financing of the Mbalmayo project or the Radeau des Cimes, or the University of Brussels to set up the APFT project;
- The determination to provide support to the profession, on the part of both operators and forest administrations, which leads the governments of France or of Canada to finance projects closely related with the administration and forest management, and to solicit players in their respective countries.

Thus, international aid expresses the diversity of the motivations of donators or of service providers. It meets, at least in part, demands which may be external to Cameroon. External to Cameroon, are these demands also unrelated to it?

#### *Diversity of Cameroonian requirements*

The diversity of requirements also merits consideration. It is linked to the diversity of Cameroon itself. The question of conservation is not raised in the same terms at Korup or in the southeastern end, in the Dja reserve or in a forest operating concession. Social demand is also different in Yaoundé, Messaména or in a village located on the edge of the Dja reserve. Workshops offered the opportunity for several projects to measure this demand, to create links with the populations concerned by their activities, and to establish their relevancy and their legitimacy (Vabi and Adama, 1997, GTZ, 1996). Progress achieved in research on social sciences enables a better understanding of the kinds of needs exhibited by Cameroonian societies and hence the kind of project that would have their support. However, it must be understood that this demand is still insufficiently known. It was demand from the State, when it was not only the supply from funding organisations or technical assistance, that oriented until the present time most forest projects.



### *Diversity of anchoring*

This diversity of supply and demand of projects is combined with a diversity of anchoring. By "anchoring" is meant the structures in which the project is inserted, and the force of its link with these structures.

The Canadian project is a good example of an intimate relation with the key institution of its field of action. This anchoring, and the duration of the project which began more than 15 years ago, contribute powerfully to its effectiveness. The risk is that the administration would allow a technical assistance team to take its place, without reinforcing itself, in the manner of trees that are too well supported by a tutor and do not build enough of the tissue necessary for their own strengthening (Barnola & Crabbé, 1993). Mention may also be made of the institutional anchoring of the Forêts & Terroirs project, for which the person in charge will report directly to the delegate of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests (MINEF) in the eastern province, or the API-Dimako project, for which the desired anchoring was obtained from a forest operator and the administration.

The anchoring of the Tropenbos-Cameroon programme follows a different logic. The programme is established by virtue of contracts entered into between the Netherlands and the Cameroon government. It associates the ONADEF and the researchers of the IRAD and has a steering committee. However, it is implemented in a very independent manner, on its own premises and places of observation.

Other projects, which also have a marked research character, have no clear anchoring. Thus, the APFT project, in keeping with its mission, concentrates its activity on the field, working together with universities in Cameroon or other countries. Its anchoring is, one could say, a village and university anchoring. The very short but very intense project which, in November 1991, involved the mission of the Radeau des Cimes in the Campo forest, floated without any real anchoring, as is fitting for this type of approach, but was not without some scientific results.

Finally, mention may be made of the Mbalmayo project, which is anchored at the ONADEF whereas it would have been more effective, and would have better met its requirements in terms of duration and scientific logic, had it been attached to the Institute of Agronomic Research for Development (IRAD) which included a forest research centre.

Thus, there is indeed a double diversity, Cameroonian niches and technical assistance.

#### *4 - Between diversity and dispersion*

After having considered the functioning of forest projects in Cameroon, a question arises. While it is *diverse*, is international aid not also *dispersed*? Do projects have contacts between them which lead to overall coherence?

##### *41 - Fragmented consultation*

Informal consultation exists between project players, on the occasion of seminars and visits (for example between the API and Tropenbos projects). Also to be noted is the trip to Gabon, Ivory Coast and Cameroon by two Congolese reforestation officials to gather information on dense forest reforestation carried out in those countries (Koyo and Bayonne, 1980). These assignments are necessary, and are too rare.

It may also occur that funding organisations consult each other when they are financing a common project, as in the case of DfID and GTZ in connection with the Mount Cameroon project.

Consultation may be desired by a funding organisation asking an agency to coordinate the actions of several projects that it is financing. Such is the case of the GTZ, with the WCS and the WWF, which handle projects financed by the GEF.

The PAFT round table which met in 1992 is also a form of consultation, between Cameroon and its funding organisations.

Regional consultation is gradually being put in place, thanks to projects common to several countries. They may be projects in bordering regions, such as the biodiversity conservation projects bordering on Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Congo (Nouabalé Ndoki project and Bayanga nature conservation project), or regional projects, such as ECOFAC or FORAFRI which have set up coordination cells, or APFT which falls within a multicontinental context.

However, that is still very little in fact, despite the wishes of the EU Council's regulations relative to actions in the field of tropical forests, which specifies that actions should be coordinated with national and international programmes (Article 4-4).

##### *42 - The wish to consult*

Why is there not more consultation between funding organisations? Several elements may contribute to explaining this:

a) Let us first attempt an analogy with the physiology of trees: does the phenomenon of "shyness" in crowns (NG, 1977) also apply in the case of projects? Everything occurs as if their integrity depended on their individuality. The determination of Jacques Ekebil, then director of the IRA, was needed so that researchers of various origins and receiving funding from various sources



could work in the same laboratory. Such concerted action does not come easily, and it is more natural to separate the zones of action. Hence, Canadian, French and Dutch aid acts in three distinct zones. It is up to the teams of these three countries to organise their concerted action and to make the diversity of the action zones an additional strength.

b) The project design process also explains project partitioning: the association of know-how and financing, which gives birth to a project, often takes place within a country (ITE and ODA, CIRAD-Forêt and FAC) and leads to isolated projects if there is not a strong determination to de-partition. The European Union is contributing to this de-partitioning by soliciting the players of all the member states and by encouraging them to work together on the projects they finance. However, project preparation is largely under the dependency of countries of the North. Eba'a-Atyi (1996) speaks of "bilateral or multilateral funding organisations, whose actions for the enhancement and conservation of tropical forests are strongly influenced by public opinion in developed countries."

c) There are also methodological reasons for the separation of projects. The originality of the *Radeau des Cimes* "from the top" approach and the anthropological approach of APFT make these projects unique cases. Similarly, the action of the WWF in favour of certification is quite specific. On the other hand, it would not be understandable that forest management projects (ACDI, Tropenbos, Forêts & Terroirs) or biodiversity conservation projects (ECOFAC, GEF Southeast) should not work closer together.

d) Finally, the integration of the private sector in the projects is insufficient, while many long-standing companies have become development poles. Elong (1984) writes that, "throughout the years, an intimate communion was established between the SFID and its environment." The API-Dimako project tried to associate public and private sectors in a partnership, precisely with the Société forestière de la Doumé (SFID). Other trials should be attempted.

### **43 - Responsibility of Cameroon**

The meeting of the funding organisations that took place in Brussels in April 1997 concluded that it was necessary to improve consultations between projects. There are reasons for this based on common sense, economy and efficiency that we will review very briefly: common sense dictates that those who exercise the same trade or pursue common objectives should know each other, exchange their experiences, and improve their working tools and methods together. The work thus gets done faster and at a lower cost, avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts and sometimes failures. Finally, the development of harmonised tools and methods will have a better chance of achieving a high level of efficiency than tools developed separately. The impact of the projects will be improved, in terms of tool quality as well as accelerated distribution.

Such is the wish expressed by funding organisations. Is it also that of Cameroon? Consultation, which must lead to coherence if not coordination, will be fully efficient only if Cameroon, which is at the centre of the action, is also at the centre of the reflections and decisions. Consultation is called for by common sense, is desired by the financing organisations, but is first and foremost the responsibility of Cameroon which, through it, can integrate the projects in one policy, its own.

## *5 - Limited efficiency*

So much invested capital, so many capabilities deployed and for so many years, for what outcome? One cannot help but note the difficulty currently being experienced by Cameroon in meeting its forest management requirements. There are many reasons for this. We shall consider here, with the motto of "set your house in order", those that involve foreign intervention, before considering some others which do not depend directly on international aid.

### *5.1 - External causes*

a) There is a mismatch between aid supply and demand, and aid is not always suited to the needs of the country. Thus, Cameroon received - and accepted - offers in the following areas: biodiversity conservation, propagation of *Triplochiton scleroxylon* by cuttings, conservation of the Korup national park. The demand of the country in these three areas does not necessarily correspond to the supply. It accepts the project but will it adopt it completely? As regards the Dja-IUCN project, Foteu Kameni (1996) speaks of "Apprehensions of populations with regard to the many activities of NGOs focusing on the forest and natural resources." Similarly, does a consensus exist in Cameroon regarding the preparation and implementation of forest planning projects? No project has yet to succeed in this area and no forest has been logged in accordance with a forest management plan, unlike what is provided for by the law which, on this point, has remained a dead letter for over 20 years.

b) There are misunderstandings. Partnering for the API-Dimako project, for example, with an industrial firm, caused confusion among the population between the project and the industrial firm, whereas their objectives were different (Foteu Kameni, 1996).

c) Projects have a short life.

- The initial period during which a project is set up and during which it institutes a dialogue with the people concerned, gauges exactly what is possible; in short, matures and becomes efficient, is hardly less than the duration of the project, and it is just when it would be possible to work efficiently that it is time to stop the project. The API-Dimako project, which was re-oriented after a year, illustrates well these initial difficulties (Esteve & al, 1993). On the other hand, the programming of GTZ, which announces that such a project is programmed for 10 years, avoids this difficulty.

- The continuity of action is generally too short for the results to be confirmed, for management habits to take root, and also for the real measure of the benefit of the project to be determined. Even a 10-year schedule must fall within a longer-term outlook to be fully effective. We see here the role that may be played by national forest planning.

d) Capitalisation of results is not sufficient. Many project phases have been completed, for example, by the French forestry specialists in Cameroon and in other countries, but this has resulted in publications that are too rare (nevertheless, see, from among the very recent publications, Favrichon, 1997, Durrieu De Madron, 1997 and Debroux & Karsenty, 1997), most of which are in French and are hence read little outside of Cameroon and French-speaking



countries. As concerns plantations, Lawson (1995), who reads French, nevertheless complains that *"A real shortage of information exists in Cameroon on the growth rates of timber species, and the effect of different silvicultural systems"*. This is especially regrettable because the age of the parcels now makes it possible to gather much information, from the standpoint of production as well as the analysis of the ecological effects of forest plantations. The same applies to the regional level for natural forest management: the FORAFRI project, conducted jointly by CIRAD-Forêt and the CIFOR, offers the opportunity to make up for this delay and to capitalise on the knowledge acquired for forest planning. Finally, the bibliographical review that appeared in January 1997 on the silviculture techniques in Cameroon is worthy of mention (Hardcastle & al, 1997).

e) The multiplication of projects without structures represents an additional danger of missing capitalisation in Cameroon. Who will remember the results of the present projects such as APFT, Tropenbos, API, etc., if no national structure has been put in charge of collecting results and organising the records and capitalisation? How will Cameroonian, and even foreign, specialists be able to transmit the knowledge coming from project experience if it is not gathered in institutions such as the IRAD, the ONADEF or the Directorate of Forests? The strengthening of national capacities has two inseparable aspects: the strengthening of institutions, places of memory, knowledge and forecasting, and the strengthening of skills that nourish the action of these institutions and provide for their livelihood.

Institutional strengthening is thus more than just a fiscal objective, as legitimate as it may be. It is also a condition for the legitimacy of international aid: it should be possible to know for whom it is intended, with whom it cooperates, what skilled team it is strengthening. Otherwise, it will be easy to criticise the players of international "aid" of using Cameroon as a playing field in which they elaborate their notions, prepare theses, test their ideas and then leave. How does this benefit Cameroon, and what about the consideration towards the country ?

## **52 - Internal causes**

a) The complexity of forest management should not be underestimated. In a study on logging conditions in Cameroon, Karsenty & Maître (1993) draw attention to some elements that should be kept in mind: the industrial facilities of the country should not be based only on the outlook for large-diameter wood supplies from the primary forest; it should also add value to wood from other sources. Forest planning is viable only if long-term land security can be guaranteed. "Controlled" logging, or logging having but a "small impact on the environment" will be achieved only when suitable training will have been provided broadly. Finally, forest planning and management requires determined support from institutions, and in particular from the forest administration. A quite complex situation.

b) Ecological issues and the need for good forest management are still not perceived by the entire population. Only training, from primary school to the university, from the village or neighbourhood to the central services of the ministries, will instil awareness and a sense of personal responsibility with regard to the environment. It is this awareness that Adolphe Obam calls for in a cultural extension book on the forests of Cameroon published in 1992 (Obam, 1992). Trade associations can also play an important role in achieving such awareness, and in particular the professional forestry association of Cameroon which organised a regional seminar on the regeneration and protection of forests in Yaoundé in November 1993 (Lawson and Essame,

1996). This training, which will be designed more to provide instruction rather than instil awareness, will bear fruit only in the medium term. It is thus urgent for it to begin.

c) The impact of the projects is limited. The fact that there are different operators (administration, populations, industrial sector, etc.) contributes to the effectiveness of the project, provided that these operators communicate with each other. Thus, actions in rural areas must be made known to operators and to the administration that will be using the results, just as the new planning methods experimented within an industrial company can be of interest to various community officials.

The pooling of experience from projects would improve their impact with regard to the administration: "As concerns national legislation, projects can join their efforts in order to work towards exemplary implementation of the provisions and regulations in force and transmit together their experiences and proposals for improvement to the Ministry of the Environment and Forests" (GTZ, 1996).



## **6 - And now?**

The foregoing analysis of forest aid to Cameroon showed that certain points could be modified or improved. We are summarising them here, suggesting that they be considered as provisional proposals that the meeting of funding organisations in Florence will make it possible to detail and examine in greater depth. The debate could be organised around three points:

- a) In order for there to be any "aid", a common objective is needed. Is this condition in fact met?
- b) Socio-economic development appears to be the primary objective of Cameroonians. Would it not be possible to take this as the common objective and work towards it, making sure that the conservation of natural resources is achieved in addition?
- c) Traditional forest management practices and development poles created by certain industries constitute systems, with their own economics. Are they sufficiently known and used by international aid?

### ***61 - More coherence between aid and the expressed requirements of Cameroon***

Coherence is the product of consultation between funding organisations and Cameroon. The matter for this consultation is constituted, as we saw, by the supply from funding organisations (they have certain types of expertise and certain preoccupations expressed by public opinion) but also by the demand from Cameroon. The aim of the planning exercises within the framework of the PAFT is indeed for this demand to be expressed and taken into consideration by the funding organisations. It appears to us that consultation with Cameroon could help to better understand its needs in the following areas:

- Land assignment: how can proper coherence be ensured between investment forecasts, for example the extension of cash crops, and a zoning plan which is gradually improved?
- Natural forest management: what tools, what new knowledge is required for forest planning and conservation?
- Forest plantations: what will their role be in meeting the future needs for wood? How can the required planting programmes be organised in Cameroon in the coming decades? Will the tree become a cash crop?
- Wood industries: what will the evolution of supplies be like, and what adaptations will be required? (Evolution of diameters, new species used, new supply sources).
- Training: how can the predictable demand for qualified operators in the forest sector be met?

In practice, this consultation can take on several forms:

- Consultation between European countries - The European Union's delegation in Cameroon is a natural place for consultation which could be used more, in application of Article 130 X of the Maastricht Treaty
- On a broader level, international consultation could be organised under the aegis of the ministry in charge of planning, with the help of the MINEF. This would provide a better guarantee of the match sought between supply and demand in forest aid.



Consultation can also take on a more mobile form: reciprocal visits between projects from which new ideas emerge; international trips, such as that of MM. Koyo and Bayonne already mentioned; international seminars that link Cameroon to the outside world, and of course regional consultation.

## ***62 - Consolidated Cameroonian structures***

The need to organise places of memory and competency in Cameroon, which would also be places of consultation between the players of forest projects, leads to recommend that the Cameroonian structures most suitable for this consultation and capitalisation function should be identified. Thus, the IRAD appears to be a place to be privileged for questions of forestry science. It could form the framework for several syntheses on these questions, to which international aid would contribute. From the social standpoint, other places are to be identified or recreated, such as the Institute of Human Sciences, if one considers the growing importance of the social approach. Vocational training should also have its own facilities, in particular for training in the implementation of forest planning and management programmes (Dimako centre), supplementing the training possibilities offered by Mbalmayo and Dschang. Finally, the administration is to be consolidated at different levels in order to become capable of acting by itself and reducing recourse to substitution cooperation.

As a complement to these central structures, the decentralisation of responsibilities should perhaps also be considered. If it is true that the participation of people most directly involved is henceforth necessary for forest management, would it not be conceivable, much like what is being done in Equator, to have a system of forest councils made up of representatives of the State, the private sector, NGOs, the population, etc.? These regional councils, all of which would constitute a higher forest council on the national level in a form to be defined, could work towards achieving a democratic method for the assignment and management of natural resources. After having measured the difficulties of implementing decisions made at the central level, would it not be possible to try the opposite approach which is based on local initiatives and which facilitates them within a framework of decentralised democracy?

## ***63 - The national, regional and international scene***

Thus strengthened and structured, the Cameroonian forest sector will have, on the national level, the capability to implement a policy and to keep it up to date. It could then participate in regional and international debates, referring to its experience and to its own competency, which is an effective way of moving ideas forward. Regional consultation at the level of the "Congo Basin" will be more meaningful if it is based on solid and organised national contributions.

\*\*\*

Finally, the essential key to the success of any project is Cameroon itself. Funding organisations can only observe the use that is being made, or not made, of forest management tools that have been developed, how the political determination to manage the forest resources of the country is

reflected in the method of granting permits, and what kind of coherence exists between these practices and the objectives set by Cameroon's legislation.

Consequently, the examination of forest development in Cameroon should be continued with the officials of the country, and extended to the entire Congo Basin.

Montpellier, 28 October 1997

## *Références*

- AGRECO-CIRAD-Forêt 1996 : ECOFAC - Conservation et utilisation rationnelle des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique centrale. Rapport d'activités. Bilan première phase mars 1992 - décembre 1996. - 155p
- APFT 1997 : 5ème rapport d'activités semestriel, janvier - juin 1997
- BAHUCHET, S. & de MARET, P. 1997 : Avenir des peuples des forêts tropicales. Activités au Cameroun en 1996. Mars 1997, 7p
- BARNOLA, P. & CRABBÉ, J. 1993 : L'activité cambiale, composante active ou passive dans les réactions de croissance de l'arbre ? *Acta bot. Gallica*, 1993, 140 (4) 403-412
- BÉLIGNÉ, V. 1986 : Essais de plantations forestières en forêt de Deng-Deng. IRA CRF. Juillet 1986, 53p
- BOUILLET, J.P. 1984 : Contribution à la phénologie du *Terminalia superba* au Cameroun et au Congo - Compte rendu de travaux sur la sylviculture et l'amélioration du limba au Congo. ENGREF Nancy - Juin 1984, 110p
- BYRON, N. 1997 : The advantages and disadvantages of a legally-binding global forest convention. *EFI news vol 55 n° 1 Mai 1997 p7*
- CUNNINGHAM, A.B. & MBENKUM, F.T. 1993: Sustainability of Harvesting *Prunus africana* Bark in Cameroon. A Medicinal Plant in International Trade. *People and Plants Working Papers, Division of Ecological Science, UNESCO, May 1993, 28p.*
- DEBROUX, L. & KARSENTY, A. 1997 : L'implantation des sociétés forestières asiatiques en Afrique centrale. *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques 1997, n° 254 (4), p 80-85*
- DUPUY, B. 1982a : Tarifs de cubage de la Mangombé : *Gmelina arborea*, *Eucalyptus deglupta*, *E. urophylla*. IRA CRF de Nkolbisson, station d'Edéa. 1982, 30p
- DUPUY, B. 1982b : Tarif de cubage pour *Pinus caribaea* var. *hondurensis* à la Mangombé (Edéa). IRA CRF de Nkolbisson, station d'Edéa, Juillet 1982, 85p
- DUPUY, B. 1982c : Résultats des expérimentations sur quelques essences à croissance rapide dans la région d'Edéa. IRA CRF de Nkolbisson, station d'Edéa. 1982, 68p
- DUPUY, B. 1983 : Mise à jour des résultats des expérimentations sur les espèces papetières à la Mangombé. IRA CRF de Nkolbisson, station d'Edéa. Avril 1983, 50p
- DUPUY, B. 1984 : Bilan en 1983 de la croissance des plantations d'okoumés de la réserve forestière de la Kienké Sud (Kribi, Cameroun). 1984, 60p



DURRIEU de MADRON, L. & FORNI, E. 1997 : Aménagement forestier dans l'est du Cameroun : structure du peuplement et périodicité d'exploitation. *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* 1997 n° 254 (4), p 35-50

EBA'A ATYI, R. 1996 : Intégration des populations rurales dans l'aménagement des forêts denses tropicales. Quelles approches au Cameroun ? *Le Flamboyant* n° 40 décembre 1996, p14-18

EBA'A ATYI, R. 1997 : La certification des forêts : le cas du Cameroun *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* 1997 n° 253 (3) p 62-66

ELANG, J.G. 1984 : L'impact d'une exploitation forestière et d'une industrie du bois sur le milieu rural. Université de Bordeaux III, octobre 1984, 355p

ESTEVE, J. 1992 : Compte rendu de mission sur les aménagements forestiers pilotes au Cameroun et en RCA, 12-20 mai 1992. CTFT, juin 1992, 21p

ESTEVE, J; FROUIN, C; LEDUC, B; MAITRE, H.F. 1993 : Projet d'aménagement pilote intégré de Dimako. Aide-mémoire de la mission d'évaluation de projet. Proposition de relance. Octobre 1993, 37p

EUROPEAN COMMISSION 1995: Regulation (CE) No. 3062/95 of the Council of 20 December 1995 Relative to Actions in the Field of Tropical Forests. *OJEC No. L 327/9 of 30/12/95*.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION 1997: Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests. First Assessment of Cooperation Actions Financed via Budget Heading B7-6201 (ex B7-5041). April 1997, 17p

FAVRICHON, V. 1997 : Réaction de peuplements forestiers tropicaux à des interventions sylvicoles. *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* 1997 n° 254 (4), p 5-24

FOAHOM, B 1982 : Etude du comportement général du framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*) à Bilik. IRA, Centre de recherches forestières de Nkolbisson, septembre 1982, 56p

FOAHOM, B 1983 : Contraintes d'ordre entomologique dans la sylviculture au Cameroun. ANPP 3rd International Conference on Pest in Agriculture. Montpellier, 7-8 décembre 1993, p1333-1341

FOAHOM, B 1996 : Analyse des implications des conventions et accords internationaux relatifs au secteur forestier au Cameroun. Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, avril 1996, 28p

FOAHOM, B & JONKERS, WBJ 1992: A Programme for Tropenbos Research in Cameroon. Final Report. Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme (Phase 1). September 1992, 177p.

FOTEU KAMENI, R 1996 : Répertoire des projets du ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts en cours d'exécution et financés par la coopération internationale. Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Direction des Forêts, Cellule d'études et de planification forestière, mars 1996, 42p

GOUSSARD, J.J.; EBA'A ATYI, R; FEVRE, E; MEDJO, F.R. 1995 : Evaluation technique indépendante du projet API-Dimako. Rapport de mission, 18 septembre - 6 octobre 1995. BDPA - SCET-Agri. 1995, 27p + annexes

GRISON, F 1979 : Note sur les plantations de framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*) en forêt semi-décidue. ONAREST / IRAF. Mars 1979, 16p

GRISON, F.; FIMBA, E.; HUTTEL, Ch.; MARIE, J.; MEDJO, F.; MENGIN-LECREULX, P.; NDJODO, T. 1996 : Projet Forêts & Terroirs, rapport de préparation, CIRAD-Forêt. 24 juin 1996, 78p

GTZ 1996 : Projet de protection des forêts naturelles dans le sud-est du Cameroun

HALLÉ, F. & PASCAL, O., éditeurs 1992 : Biologie d'une canopée de forêt équatoriale II. Rapport de mission : radeau des cimes octobre-novembre 1991, réserve de Campo, Cameroun. 1992, 290p

HARDCASTLE, P.D.; DONDJANG, J.P.; LOWE, R.; LAWSON, G.J.; SONGWE, NC.C 1997: Literature Synthesis on Plantation Techniques for the Humid Forest Zone of Africa with Special Reference to Cameroon. DfID, Jan. 1997, 106p.

JOIRIS, D. V. 1997 : Introduction régionale, Afrique équatoriale, *in* Les peuples des forêts tropicales. Systèmes traditionnels et développement rural en Afrique équatoriale, grande Amazonie et Asie du sud-est. *Civilisations vol XLIV n° 1-2 p 38-43 - 1997*

KARSENTY, A. 1994 : Economie, foncier, politique forestière. Appui au projet API-Dimako. Rapport de mission. Mai 1994, 29p

KARSENTY, A & MAITRE, H. F. 1993 : Etude des modalités d'exploitation du bois en liaison avec une gestion durable des forêts tropicales humides. Rapport final, mars 1993. CCE DG XI 73p + annexes

KELODJOUÉ, S. 1985 : L'évolution de l'exploitation industrielle du bois dans la forêt dense camerounaise. Université de Yaoundé. 1985, 374p

KOYO, J.P. & BAYONNE, M.P. 1980 : Etudes et informations relatives au reboisement en forêt dense : Gabon, Cameroun et Côte d'Ivoire. Rapport de mission. Office congolais des Forêts. Juillet 1980

LAWSON, G.J. 1992: Regeneration of New Forest Resources. Indigenous trees in West African Forest Plantations: the Need for Domestication by Clonal Techniques. 1992, 11p - in LEAKEY, R.R.B. & NEWTON, A.C., editors, Tropical Trees, the Potential for Domestication and the Rebuilding of Forest Resources. proceedings of a ECTF Conference, Edinburgh, 23-28 August 1992.



- LAWSON, G.J. 1994: Environmental Effect of Forest Plantation in West and Central Africa. ITE, December 1994, 26p.
- LAWSON, G.J. 1995: Growth of Indigenous Tree Plantation in the Mbalamy Forest Reserve, Cameroon. March 1995, 38p.
- LAWSON, G.J. & ESSAME, F. 1996 : Compte rendu du séminaire régional sur la régénération et la protection des forêts. Yaoundé, 16-18 novembre 1993, 1147p
- LAWSON, G.J. & NGEH, C.P. 1993: Agroforestry Options for the FMRP. Discussion Note No. 25. October 1993. 19p.
- MANDJO MÉDÉBÉ, A. 1997 : La forêt et ses gendres : témoignage d'un habitant de la réserve de faune du Dja (Sud-Cameroun) *in* Les peuples des forêts tropicales. Systèmes traditionnels et développement rural en Afrique équatoriale, grande Amazonie et Asie du sud-est. *Civilisations*, vol XLIV n° 1-2, p 104-107
- MINEF 1995 : National Forestry Action Programme of Cameroon. November 1995, 400p
- NETHERLANDS 1997 : Forests and Forestry Projects in the Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, 1996. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1997, 193p
- NG, F.S.P. 1977 : Shyness in trees *Natura malaysiana* vol 2 n° 2 avril 1977
- NJOUKAM, R. 1989 : Sylviculture d'*Eucalyptus saligna* en savane d'altitude (provinces de l'ouest et du nord-ouest du Cameroun). Institut de la recherche agronomique, station de Kumba. Juin 1989, 58p
- OBAM, A. 1992 : Conservation et mise en valeur des forêts du Cameroun. Editions de l'imprimerie nationale, Yaoundé. Décembre 1992, 283p
- ODI - 1997 : Le secteur sylvicole dans le bassin du Congo - Aperçu introductif des activités des bailleurs de fonds, CCE DG VIII, 40 p.
- ONADEF 1994a : Forêts camerounaises : pour une gestion soutenue et durable. 1994, 24p
- ONADEF 1994b : Les efforts du Cameroun pour assurer l'aménagement durable de ses forêts tropicales d'ici l'an 2000. 1994, 42p
- PETTIT, J.M. 1995 : Elaboration des directives nationales pour l'aménagement durable des forêts tropicales naturelles au Cameroun. Projet OIBT PD/20/093. CIRAD-Forêt, décembre 1995, 17p
- PLOUVIER, D. 1997 : Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management and Certification in Timber Producing Countries of West and Central Africa. Final Report. WWF-Belgique, June 1997, 38p
- TREFON, T. 1997 : Table ronde sur les relations ville-forêt. Yaoundé, 17-24 avril 1997. Rapport de synthèse. APFT, 37p

TROPENBOS FOUNDATION 1997 : Annual Report 1996. 45p

VABI, B. ADAMA, P. 1997 : Rapport de l'atelier de planification "ZOPP4", Yokadouma, du 27 au 31 janvier 1997. Programme de conservation et gestion de la biodiversité au Cameroun, composante sud-est. 1997, 38p

VERMEULEN, C. 1996 : Problématique de la délimitation des forêts communautaires en forêt dense humide, sud-est Cameroun. Projet APFT et Faculté universitaire des sciences agronomiques de Gembloux. Novembre 1996, 23p





*Appendix**Forest Projects in Southern Cameroon**Descriptive Sheets*

<u>Abbreviated title</u>	<u>Full title</u>
- APFT	Avenir des Peuples des Forêts Tropicales (Future of tropical forest populations)
- ECOFAC	Programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems in central Africa
- Mount Cameroon	Integrated Conservation and Development of Mount Cameroon
- Korup	Protection of Korup national park
- Certification	Promotion of sustainable forest management and certification in central and eastern Africa
- Dja-IUCN	Conservation and sustainable use of biological biodiversity, Dja Fauna Reserve (Lomié region)
- GEF Campo Project	
- Southeast Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity in southeast Cameroon
- Conf. Brazzaville	“Brazzaville Process” - Support for regional collaboration in conservation and sustainable use of dense and rain forest ecosystems of central Africa
- Tropenbos Programme	Tropenbos Programme - Cameroon
- Mbalmayo	Forest management and regeneration project
- FORAFRI	Project for the capitalisation and transfer of findings from research conducted in the wet tropical zones of Africa
- South-Bakundu	Silvicultural treatment by thinning in connection with pilot forest management in the South-Bakundu forest reserve



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - So'o Lala                                | So'o Lala forest sustainable management pilot project   |
| - Sikop                                    | Forest planning, development of communities and sustainable use of the Sikop forest region (Littoral province, Cameroon)  |
| - API-Dimako                               | Dimako integrated pilot management project  |
| - Forêts & Terroirs                        |   |
| - CIDA                                     | Cameroon forest sustainable management project  |
| - Modes de gestion<br>(Management methods) | Assessment of ecological and economic prospects and limitations for sustainable management of natural forests in Cameroon |
| - MINEF - GTZ                              | Project for institutional support to MINEF in forest management and the environment                                       |
-

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **APFT**  
     *Avenir des peuples des forêts tropicales*  
     *(Future of tropical forest populations)*
- 2 - *Funding organisation*            EEC - DG VIII
- 3 - *Dates*                                      Five-year project that began early in 1995

4 - *Supporting structure*

The project, falling under the Ministry of Scientific Research, has ties with the Universities of Yaoundé 1 and 2 and with the Catholic University of Central Africa (Nkolbisson). It is not formally attached to any Cameroonian research institutes. Relations of trust exist between the promoters of the project and the officials of the research ministry that made this project possible in Cameroon.

5 - *Project objectives*

The purpose of the project is to accompany, in the north of the Dja reserve, developments linked with various factors: local economic growth demand, the return to the village of some city dwellers because of the economic crisis, the growing demand for forest products (game) from the cities. The project also seeks to achieve a better understanding of the town-forest relation: what the town wants from the forest (game, various products, intangible benefits) and how the latter is perceived by city dwellers, and in particular by decision-makers.

6 - *Area of action*

The APFT project is active in many tropical regions, in Africa but also in America and in Oceania. Its Cameroonian component is located around the Dja fauna reserve, in the Tikar plain and, in southern Cameroon, along the valley of the Ntem.

7 - *Approach*

The APFT project has a clearly social approach, even if it is also concerned with biological aspects. Its purpose is indeed to understand, in the forest, the aspirations of the populations and the changing conditions of their socio-economic environment and, in the city, the expectations with respect to the forest, also seeking to propose responses able to accompany these changes. Thus, the project considers the creation of the community forests in the north of the Dja reserve. Another characteristic of the APFT project is its perspective: its aim is not so much to describe a present situation, but to detect tendencies and trends.

8 - *Project organisation*

The project is based on a consortium including the free university of Brussels, the universities of Gembloux and Canterbury, the CNRS and the ORSTOM, with which are associated correspondents in Europe and in tropical countries with which the project constitutes a local expertise network.

The project comprises four components:

- A) Improving knowledge and research capabilities
- B) Creating decision-maker awareness
- C) Support of EC projects in progress and expertise
- D) Data bank.



In Cameroon, the project set up a meeting place in Yaoundé, and a forest research station in Essiembot, where there are seven researchers, three of whom are expatriates on assignment for several months.

#### *9 - Results*

The setup of the project in Cameroon and the alliances contracted, in particular with Cameroonian universities, allow the gathering of information that will increase the database on forests and on populations dependent thereon. Consultation with an operating company has just begun and has not yet yielded any results. Likewise, the creation of community forests is an ongoing process.

A seminar in Yaoundé in April 1997 brought together the researchers of the APFT network of central Africa working on the subject of the town-forest relation.

Several studies were conducted and have formed the subject of reports. The project publishes a Newsletter.

#### *10 - Project anchoring*

The APFT projects works jointly with the Cameroonian government, but without any formal link. It enjoys a good local installation in the north of the Dja, but more for surveying and research purposes, up to the present time, than for any actions having a real impact on the life of the people. A new phase will be reached when the project proposes actions related to forest operation (with the company Palisco) or works on the creation of community forests. It will then be possible to assess how the recommended solutions are accepted by Cameroonian partners.

The APFT Cameroon project moreover benefits from excellent international insertion, thanks to links that exist at the level of the universities controlling them.

#### *11 - Consultation with other funding organisations*

Consultation is automatic with the ECOFAC project which has the same source of financing. Other funding organisations may be solicited for the financing of expert evaluations entrusted to APFT teams. Finally, the presence of the project, not only in the forest but also in Yaoundé, facilitates contacts with other projects and funding organisations.

#### *12 - Project impact*

It is too early to measure the impact of the project on Cameroon's forest policy. It is clear that henceforth the existence of a project devoted to forest populations is sufficient to draw attention to the subject and for orientation towards the competent people. This is already a major impact, when one considers the growing importance of social aspects of forestry, facilitating contacts with specialists in this area.

1 - *Name of project*      **ECOFAC**  
***Programme for the conservation and rational use of forest ecosystems in central Africa***

2 - *Funding organisation*    European Development Fund  
 First phase: EU 1.892 MECU, Cameroon 30 MCFA  
 Second phase: EU 1.5 MECU

3 - *Dates*                      First phase: March 1992 - December 1996  
 Second phase: 1997 - 2000

4 - *Supporting structure*  
 The project falls under the Ministry of the Environment and Forests.

5 - *Project objectives*  
 "Contribute to the preservation and rational and sustainable use of forest ecosystems in central Africa." More specifically, "contribute to the creation and/or management of protected zones..., and to the reorientation of the logging of forest ecosystems so as to allow the maintenance of natural resources ... on the basis of active partnering with the populations" (ECOFAC, Phase II, Financing Convention).

In Cameroon: conserve the ecosystem of the Dja and, secondary objective, enhance the value of forest products in support of the development of local populations.

6 - *Area of action*  
 ECOFAC is active in the Dja fauna reserve which covers 576,000 ha, mainly at its north and east limit. It seeks to conserve the fauna in the reserve (hunting impact control) and, on its periphery, to contribute to the growth of economic activity: forest management, jobs producing additional resources or substituting those coming from the exploitation of the natural environment.

7 - *Approach*  
 The first phase of the project was focused on the protection of the biodiversity and on the exploitation of non timber forest products to the benefit of local populations in low population zones. The second phase continues and goes further into the actions begun in the first phase.

In Cameroon, the project first conducted studies on the environment within which it intends to act: ecological studies (botanical, mammal, bird inventories), socio-economic and anthropological studies. It set up the required infrastructures: project base at Somalomo, opening of roads. At the beginning of the project, an approach to fauna conservation and poaching repression was quickly abandoned owing to the conflicts that it created, and replaced by an approach privileging the development of other sources of income, and the involvement of the populations in hunting management.

The second phase will be devoted to the pursual of actions enabling an improvement of local socio-economic conditions: negotiations and delimitation of the fauna reserve, involving the local populations and the recognition of their rights as well as their limits, and the integration of forest logging and management activities in local economic life.



Provision is also made for the definition of a strict reserve zone within the fauna reserve: it is thus implicitly acknowledged that it is impossible to ensure the protection of the reserve, the central part being protected only by its present inaccessibility.

The intensification of agriculture is also a provision.

#### 8 - *Project organisation*

ECOFAC is a regional project with components in six countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé and Príncipe. The project works with the governments to contribute to better forest management. A regional cell based in Brazzaville coordinates the project. An ECOFAC regional committee comprises the officials of government agencies corresponding to the programme, technicians supporting the programme and representatives of the Commission's regional authorising officer. This committee constitutes a regional forum which is gradually taking form and becoming a regional consultation body.

The Cameroonian component is based on a cell ensuring coordination with the other projects active in the Dja reserve or on its periphery, and on a reserve planning Committee placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests.

#### 9 - *Results*

Creation of infrastructures and, on that occasion, economic recovery - which is fragile because it is related to project expenditures. Initiation of a Dja conservation action, publicity around this reserve. Better knowledge of the natural environment and populations concerned, allowing suitable actions to be undertaken in the second phase, including the training of "eco-guards".

ECOFAC provided the opportunity to progress from discussions to action with regard to conservation and contributed a regional consultation dynamic.

#### 10 - *Anchoring*

The project falls under the Ministry of the Environment and Forests. It is also in relation with educational institutions: Dschang university centre, Mbalmayo forest school, Garoua fauna school, Yaoundé national higher polytechnic school.

Project anchoring in its zone had its difficulties and adaptations (conflicts in 1994 with local authorities and the population, calmed by offering new jobs and a development programme): even conservation must have immediate spinoffs. The cost of conservation is not easily accepted.

#### 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

Consultation with the Netherlands/IUCN project which handles the western and southern part of the Dja reserve, while ECOFAC handles the northern and eastern part. Many contacts with other funding organisations interested in conservation questions, and with Stabex for the financing of complementary infrastructures.

A coordination cell was created which brings together all the projects active in the reserve or on its periphery: ECOFAC, IUCN, APFT, SNV and CED.



A planning committee under the aegis of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests guarantees consistency between the orientations worked out in connection with the project and the orientations of the ministry.

#### 12 - *Project impact*

Impact on the local economy by the payment of salaries and by the use of highly intensive labour techniques. Creation of infrastructures: opening of roads, construction of a training centre in Somalomo devoted to the management of the protected areas. Training of guards in various tasks (not only repression). Aid to craft trades (rattan-cane). Promotion in the media OAU summit). Project journal (Moabi)

- 1 - *Name of project* **Mount Cameroon Project  
Integrated project for the conservation and  
development of Mount Cameroon**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* DfID, GTZ, GEF  
3,964 MFCFA, of which DfID 2,664, GTZ 1,150, GEF  
200, Cameroon 350
- 3 - *Dates*  
The financing by GTZ is scheduled for 12 years (1994 - 2008), 1995-1998 for the ongoing phase.
- 4 - *Supporting structure*
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Contribute to the conservation of natural resources in the Mount Cameroon region.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
Mount Cameroon and botanical garden of Limbé.
- 7 - *Approach*  
Planning of land use, development of economic activities other than agriculture, stimulation of  
community structuring and participative management processes.
- 8 - *Project organisation*
- 9 - *Results*
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
The project is based on concerted action with NGOs: Greenfields, Living Earth, INAME (groups  
of farmers).
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*  
Coooperation with DfID
- 12 - *Project impact*

- 1 - *Name of project* **Korup project**  
**Protection of the Korup national park**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* European Union, Germany, DfID, United States  
EU 7,34 MECU, Germany 209 MDM, United Kingdom  
693 MCFA, United States 0.8 MUS\$, NCI 0.2 MUS\$,  
WCI 0.197 MUS\$, Cameroon 29 MCFA/year.
- 3 - *Dates* The German contribution is planned for 10 years (1991 -  
2000)
- 4 - *Supporting structure* MINEF
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
The general objective is to contribute to the conservation of the Korup national park. Other  
related objectives: contribute to economic development in the support zone of the park, as well  
as to its tourist promotion.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
The Korup national park and its support zone in the South-West province.
- 7 - *Approach*  
Park equipment and supervision, evacuation of villages located in the park, development of the  
support zone.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
The Korup project is organised in five distinct sub-programmes:  
- Management and Coordination  
- National park development  
- Support zone integrated rural development  
- Conservation education  
- Research
- 9 - *Results*  
The project encountered execution difficulties: poor access to certain zones, inadequate park  
supervision resources (infrastructure and personnel), no long-term management plan (the  
preparation of which would have been an opportunity for consultation between the different  
parties involved). It has been found that this type of park is not a very sought-after tourist site.
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
MINEF. The mid-term report shows that the MINEF is actually not greatly involved in the  
project, neither financially (it deploys insufficient resources in favour of the project) nor in terms  
of objectives, as shown by the forest logging concession granted in the support zone at the limit  
of the park and its weak action in having the occupants evacuated.. Nor is the project well  
anchored locally, as the population does not go along with the conservation objectives as  
considered in the project. Nevertheless, farmer groups have been formed.



11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

Coordination between funding organisations in connection with the project could be improved (according to the mid-term report). The financing indicated above gives an idea of the difficulty.

12 - *Project impact*

That same report considers the impact to be only that of free contributions that the population does not value at their true worth and which it does not eagerly embrace.

- 1 - *Name of project* **Certification Project  
Promotion of sustainable forest management and  
certification in central and eastern Africa**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* European Union ("tropical forests" line)  
O.7 MECU
- 3 - *Dates* Started in 1995
- 4 - *Supporting structure*  
In Cameroon, the profession of forest operators
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
To promote certification and, through it, sustainable forest management
- 6 - *Area of action*  
All of southern Cameroon
- 7 - *Approach*  
"Promote awareness of the importance of durable forest resource management among the different socio-economic groups involved in tropical forest logging, as well as among political officials "
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
"The programme will be carried out by WWF-Belgium, working closely with tropical wood important groups and the OAB" (European Commission 1997). The programme will first be tested in Cameroon.
- 9 - *Results*  
A "Group 97" was formed in Belgium. It includes Belgian tropical wood importers who have agreed to import as of 1997 "some" certified wood (but no mention is made of the proportions involved).  
A mission of importers was organised in Cameroon for a week, to meet authorities and industrial companies of the country.  
Two national seminars on certification were organised, in Cameroon in April 1996 and in Gabon in January 1997. Then, "a working group on criteria and indicators was set up in Cameroon. This group of 15 people includes representatives of the administrations (3), industry (3), NGOs (3), local populations (3), as well as scientists (from Tropenbos and ONADEF). It meets every month at a different place in Cameroon, with representatives of the local Forest administration. It works with reference to Cameroonian legislation and with the works conducted by ATO, FSC and ITTO.
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
Anchoring is to be sought especially in Europe, in markets receptive to the subject of certification. The response to Cameroon is linked directly with the market demand. The forest administration did not support the project and is not formally involved, but its agents take part in meetings of the working groups.

11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

No formal consultation.

12 - *Project impact*

The idea of certification is gradually progressing, according to information received from the WWF.



1 - <i>Name of project</i>	<b>Dja-IUCN Project</b> <b>Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, Dja Fauna Reserve (Lomié region).</b>
2 - <i>Funding organisation</i>	Netherlands 3.37 MUS\$
3 - <i>Dates</i>	August 1995 - August 2000
4 - <i>Supporting structure</i>	
5 - <i>Project objectives</i>	Conservation of ecosystems
6 - <i>Area of action</i>	Eastern and southern parts of the Dja fauna reserve
7 - <i>Approach</i>	Action among local populations in various forms: agroforestry, utilisation of non-timber forest products, information.
8 - <i>Project organisation</i>	
9 - <i>Results</i>	Project still recent
10 - <i>Anchoring</i>	
11 - <i>Consultation with other funding organisations</i>	
12 - <i>Project impact</i>	

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **GEF Campo Project**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              Global Environment Facility
- 3 - *Dates*                                      Scheduled to start in 1997
- 4 - *Supporting structure*                MINEF
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Conservation but also economic enhancement of the Campo forest
- 6 - *Area of action*  
Near Campo, several hundred thousand hectares
- 7 - *Approach*  
Conservation, based on the scientific results of the Tropenbos-Cameroon programme
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
Project activities are coordinated by the MINEF and Tropenbos
- 9 - *Results*
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
The project falls under the MINEF
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*
- 12 - *Project impact*

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **Southeast Biodiversity  
Conservation of biodiversity in southeast Cameroon**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              GTZ, GEF
- 3 - *Dates*                                      The contribution of GTZ is planned for 8 years (1996 - 2003)
- 4 - *Supporting structure*
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Create conservation zones, stabilise agriculture
- 6 - *Area of action*  
Extreme southeast of Cameroon
- 7 - *Approach*  
Setup of a strategy for the sustainable use of the biodiversity, setup of protective zones, stabilisation of agricultural activity
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
Execution with WWF Cameroon
- 9 - *Results*
- 10 - *Anchoring*
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations :*  
Consulting with GEF and World Bank
- 12 - *Project impact*



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 - <i>Name of project</i>                                | <b>Brazzaville Conference Project</b><br><b>Support for regional collaboration in conservation and sustainable use of dense and rain forest ecosystems of central Africa</b> |
| 2 - <i>Funding organisation</i>                           | European Union   |
| 3 - <i>Dates</i>  | to begin at end of 1997  |
| 4 - <i>Supporting structure</i>                           |  |
| 5 - <i>Project objectives</i>                             | Strengthen cooperation between countries of central Africa in the area of the conservation of rain forest ecosystems. Prepare the 2nd and 3rd conferences on the process     |
| 6 - <i>Area of action</i>                                 | The country falling within the Brazzaville process   |
| 7 - <i>Approach</i>                                       |  |
| 8 - <i>Project organisation</i>                           |  |
| 9 - <i>Results</i>  |  |
| 10 - <i>Anchoring</i>                                     |  |
| 11 - <i>Consultation with other funding organisations</i> |  |
| 12 - <i>Project impact</i>                                |  |

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **Tropenbos-Cameroon programme**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              ITTO - Project PD 26 / 92 and Netherlands  
4.26 MUS\$, of which Netherlands 2.20, ITTO 1.73 and Cameroon  
0.33

### 3 - *Dates*

The preparatory phase of the programme (10 researchers from September 1991 to April 1992) ended with a report in 1992. Since that time, the planned research programme has been gradually set up. The present phase of the ITTO project covers the 1994 - 1998 period.

### 4 - *Supporting structure*

The IRAD is the supporting structure of the Tropenbos-Cameroon programme in general, and the ONADEF that of the ITTO project. In practice, the Tropenbos-Cameroon programme works independently with its main office in Kribi.

### 5 - *Project objectives*

The aim of the programme is to develop methods and strategies allowing sustainable production of timber and other forest products, by conducting research in ecology, economics, social sciences, and also in forest sciences (forest logging and regeneration). More precisely, for the ITTO project, based on ITTO sustainable management directives, the aim is to prepare national directives taking into account the new forest legislation of Cameroon.

### 6 - *Area of action*

The zone of action of the programme is 50 kilometres east of Kribi on two logging concessions of the company Wijma covering about 200,000 hectares in the districts of Lolodorf, Bipindi, Akom II and Ebolowa.

### 7 - *Approach*

The approach is scientific research. The themes encompass many disciplines. The programme did not provide initially for development activities as such, but its research is aimed at replying to the questions raised by development.

### 8 - *Project organisation*

The programme includes several projects if we follow a nomenclature by financing sources. For example, it includes the ITTO project for the development of methods and strategies for sustainable tropical rain forest management in Cameroon. From the scientific standpoint, it is organised in sub-projects which start separately, when the required conditions are met (financing and team of researchers). Six of the 14 sub-projects were able to start in 1994 with ITTO financing, two others in 1995 and one in 1996 thanks to financing from the Netherlands Science Foundation:

- Systematic inventory of forest land and ecological evaluation of land (Lu1) and (Lu2) shifting cultivation in dense evergreen forests: production systems and soil degradation;
- Perception by Bantu and pygmy populations of the use of the forest and changes in their relations with respect to this forest (S1);

- Forest logging: improvement from the ecological and efficiency viewpoint (F1), commercial potentials of lesser-known and/or little-logged species (F3) and (F4), reconstitution dynamic for the disturbed dense forest with particular emphasis on present and potential commercial species.

These activities bring together Cameroonian researchers and expatriate researchers. The main executing agency is the Wageningen Agricultural University. There is a Cameroonian *team leader* and a coordinator, as well as a coordinator and a team leader in the Netherlands. Special communication and in-programme harmonisation has been made necessary by the programme's strong interdisciplinarity.

#### 9 - *Results*

The mid-term evaluation mission acknowledged the quality of the conducted research, but stressed that the purpose of the project should not be only scientific, but also development-oriented and that there should be more relations between researchers, including those within the project.

#### 10 - *Anchoring*

Based on an agreement between the Netherlands government and Cameroon concerning the Tropenbos-Cameroon Programme, the Directorate of Forests of the MINEF and the Tropenbos Foundation have general responsibility for the programme. The coordination of activities is delegated to the IRAD and to the Wageningen Agricultural University. In fact, the programme has great independence. More than half of the researchers are Cameroonians.

#### 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

Tropenbos is in relation with many funding organisations, but there is not formal consultation between them with regard to its activities. The managing committee and the steering committee meet with the programme's financing organisations.

#### 12 - *Project impact*

Considering that research is involved, it is still too early to assess the project's impact. The work is still in progress.



- 1 - *Name of project* **Mbalmayo project**  
**Forest management and regeneration project**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* DfID  
1.97 MCFA of which DfID 1.76 and Cameroon 0.21
- 3 - *Dates* This project began in 1985 with a unit working on the propagation of *Triplochiton scleroxylon* by cuttings, and was continued and extended. The present phase (FMRP) began in 1991 for 5 years.
- 4 - *Supporting structure* ONADEF
- 5 - *Project objectives* Develop forest regeneration methods by means of plantations, prepare a reserve management plan.
- 6 - *Area of action* Mbalmayo forest reserve
- 7 - *Approach*  
Initially, what was involved was essentially the transfer to Cameroon of know-how on ayous propagation by cuttings acquired in Nigeria with the help of British forest specialists. Then the objectives were expanded to other species and other methods, including methods associating the farmers (agroforestry and taungya) as well as assessments of existing plantations.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
Technical assistance in the field, support by ITE, and monitoring of tests (for example, the Lawson mission in 1995 after having left Cameroon, to observe the results of tests).
- 9 - *Results*  
The few hectares planted are a significant result only to the extent that they provide new information. The project continued its observations in the only remaining plots of earlier IRA trials, those on framiré, and confirmed the good results obtained with this species.
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
This project is carried out within the framework of ONADEF. It would have been preferable to anchor it to the IRA. It would have thus better contributed to continuing the work conducted on this subject in 1965. Project promoters appear indeed to have preferred to open a new site belonging to them, rather than becoming associated with the efforts of the national research institute. Nevertheless, certain contacts were established with the IRA.
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*  
No information. However, the project was actively associated with the organisation of a regional seminar on forest regeneration and protection in Yaoundé from 16 to 18 November 1993 by the professional forestry association of Cameroon.

### 12 - *Project impact*

The impact of the project may be appreciated by several indicators:

- in the field, there are only modest achievements, limited to experimentation;
- their appropriation by Cameroonian agencies has not taken place: research is confronted with a very poor budgetary situation outside of its project activities. The ONADEF already has its own experience and its own methods: to what extent will they be influenced by the project, and for which plantation programmes?

Everything is occurring as if the project were based on a simple idea, the transfer to Cameroon of a cutting technique, and as if it had gradually enlarged its outlook, by inserting this technique in a series of reflections comprising the diversity of plantation methods as well as methods for associating the populations in the forest regeneration process.

Project findings must now be integrated in the memory of the IRA, and reflection with the ONADEF should allow all the conclusions to be drawn.

- 1 - *Name of project* **FORAFRI Project**  
**Capitalisation and transfer of findings from research conducted in the African rain forest**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* FAC, CIFOR, CIRAD-Forêt
- 3 - *Dates* The project began in 1996
- 4 - *Supporting structure*  
Regional project in relation with forest administrations, research centres and industrial companies of the countries concerned.
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Collect and synthesise the results of research on the silviculture of tropical forests, translate them into technical terms utilisable by the operators concerned, set up a regional consultation network to discuss forest ecosystem management conditions.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon.
- 7 - *Approach*  
The project follows a research-development methodology: it begins by establishing knowledge that will serve as a basis for action, and then works towards its transfer to professional circles.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
A coordination cell in Libreville is in relation with research centres and participating countries. Seminars have been organised.
- 9 - *Results*  
Synthesis documents should appear in 1997.
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
Mainly the forest administrations
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*
- 12 - *Project impact*  
The main impact is that of making available faster the results of research on silviculture in dense rain forests.



- 1 - *Name of project*                      **South-Bakundu Project Silvicultural treatment by thinning in connection with pilot forest management in the South-Bakundu forest reserve**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              ITTO - Project PD 52/89  
2.116 MUS\$, of which ITTO 1.166 and Cameroon 0.949
- 3 - *Dates*                                      Project of 4 years - Began in May 1993
- 4 - *Supporting structure*                  ONADEF
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Design and initiate a reserve management plan for South-Bakundu, according to ITTO guidelines, and including work for the improvement of natural stands and integrating the activities and the rights of local populations.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
The South-Bakundu reserve (18,000 ha) is in the South-West province of Cameroon.
- 7 - *Approach*  
The main purpose is to manage the reserve and to apply there, on a pilot basis, clearing techniques that stimulate the production of wood while conserving to a large extent the diversity of the natural forest. However, this "production" approach is associated with a "conservation" objective and with a social component: management will be such that the rights of the populations will continue to be exercised.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
A team in the field performs various types of work, consults with the population, and provides training activities.
- 9 - *Results*  
Some difficulties related to the wish of the populations to continue to encroach on the reserve
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
Project placed within the framework of the ONADEF
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*  
No information on possible consultation
- 12 - *Project impact*  
No information

1 - *Name of project*                      **So'o Lala Project**  
**So'o Lala forest sustainable management pilot project**

2 - *Funding organisation*              ITTO Project PD 131 / 91  
1.22 MUS\$, of which ITTO 0.900 and Cameroon 0.320

3 - *Dates*                                      Project started in May 1992. Expected duration: 5 years.

4 - *Supporting structure*                ONADEF

5 - *Project objectives*

Set up a natural forest management system for sustainable timber production while complying with the other functions of the forest, develop simple silvicultural techniques, provide vocational training for operators and forest workers, stabilise traditional agriculture.

6 - *Area of action*

So'o Lala forest reserve, 42,000 ha, southeast of Akonolinga, of which 23,000 ha that can be logged after deducting a buffer zone intended for agricultural development.

7 - *Approach*

After an inventory, a socio-economic study, the preparation of a management document which provides for the creation of sectors for local populations, a rotation of 40 years and an annual withdrawal of 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>, the project seeks to apply a management system under the control of the ONADEF. The forest must be logged with no creaming off, with the possibility of using the various wood products in the workshops of the ONADEF in Nkolbisson.

The originality of the approach is that logging will be supervised by the project and will be aimed at the promotion of little used species.

8 - *Project organisation*

Implementation by the ONADEF, which will call on consultants.

9 - *Results*

In April 1995, logging had not yet begun. It may also be asked to what extent an industrial firm would be willing to log a poor forest, taking species that are not well known on the market. The success of the project is that it will have created a common interest between the population and forest officials for the future of the forest formation. The agroforestry component, more costly than expected, contributed to the acceptance of the project.

10 - *Anchoring*

ONADEF project. It will have relations with local populations and with forest companies who will send their personnel for training in the project.

11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

No information

12 - *Project impact*

According to a supervision report of April 1995: excellent impact on populations

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **Sikop Project**  
**Forest planning, development of communities and sustainable use of Sikop forest region (Littoral province, Cameroon)**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              ITTO - project PD 22 / 93  
873 602 US\$, of which ITTO 725,120 and Cameroon 148,500
- 3 - *Dates*                                      2 years from September 1995
- 4 - *Supporting structure*                ONADEF
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
"Increase the wood volume supplied with a sustained yield by rationally managed forests, and promote the conservation of tropical forests". For this purpose, prepare and implement a management plan encompassing the entire forest and agricultural space and associating the population to enhance its value.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
A zone of 50,000 ha near Ndom in the Littoral province
- 7 - *Approach*  
Zoning is to be provided (a reserve kept intact, a zone reserved for gathering, a production zone). The intensification of agriculture will make it possible to reduce the extension of zones used for crops and to conserve the production forests. Various agroforestry practices are already used. the local population will be associated with the timber logging.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
The project will be carried out by ONADEF, with the aid of a main technical consultant and other consultants. The population "will be organised so as to be able to make decisions concerning project activities".
- 9 - *Results*  
No information. Was it possible to begin intensification of agriculture?
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
The project is handled and carried out by the ONADEF.
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*  
No information
- 12 - *Project impact*  
No information



- 1 - *Name of project* **API-Dimako Project**  
**Dimako integrated pilot development project**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* FAC  
26 MFF of which FAC 24 and Cameroon 2.6
- 3 - *Dates* 1992 - 1996
- 4 - *Supporting structure* MINEF
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Conduct pilot management action integrating the activities of a forest operator, the forest administration and the populations concerned
- 6 - *Area of action*  
A zone of about 450,000 ha in the East province near Dimako and Bertoua
- 7 - *Approach*  
The project initially had a double approach, separating forest actions (inventory, management) and development actions in rural areas. In its second year, it was re-oriented and the two components were further integrated: socio-economic study, community forest, management.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
The team of the project was in Bertoua and Dimako. It was in close contact with the operator for certain works, and with two villages for other activities.
- 9 - *Results*  
After initial difficulties in clarifying the respective positions of project actions in the forest and rural areas, the following results were obtained (Grison et al. 1996):
  - Demonstration of a margin of progress for forest logging
  - Tree growth and quality studies
  - Development of an inventory technique with mapping
  - Inventory and management of five forest planning units (UFAs) and of the communal forest of Dimako
  - Socio-economic analysis of the land in two villages
  - Preparation of two community forest requests
- 10 - *Anchoring*  
Project anchoring was with the SFID (Société forestière et industrielle de la Doumé) which accepted to try a pilot management experiment, with the forest administration, and with the villages concerned, in particular by the prospect of creating community forests and the recognition of their traditional usage rights.
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*  
There was consultation between project staff members and those of other projects (Canadian, Tropenbos-Kribi, ECOFAC in particular).

### 12 - *Project impact*

Among the effects, we can mention the awakening of population expectations in two villages and progress in the integrated management approach which led to the preparation of the Forêts & Terroirs project. The API project will also have a deferred impact when the prepared planning actions will have been implemented.

- 1 - *Name of project* **Forêts & Terroirs**
- 2 - *Funding organisation* FAC (France)  
14 MF
- 3 - *Dates* Project of three years beginning at end of 1997
- 4 - *Supporting structure* The MINEF East province delegation

5 - *Project objectives*

Based upon the results of the API-Dimako project, the aim of the present is to:

- Develop operational methods for negotiated classification and planning leading to land tenure security;
- Train the personnel required for defining, approving, implementing and controlling the planning actions;
- Perform exemplary operations in permanent state or communal forests or in community forests.

6 - *Area of action*

Near Dimako, in the east of Cameroon. The project will take place in a zone including a forest management unit (UFA), the communal forest of Dimako and the non-permanent forest located between them.

7 - *Approach*

The project's aims include space organisation (land security) and forest management, but it is through a clearly social approach: the definition of domains begins with the recognition of traditional rights, planning actions begin with negotiations with the populations concerned.

8 - *Project organisation*

The project will be headed by an officer of the provincial delegation of the MINEF

9 - *Results*

The project has not yet begun.

10 - *Anchoring*

The project seeks to be near the State through the MINEF Delegation that it aims to strengthen, near industrial firms who will be its partners, in particular for the implementation of planning action and within the framework of training programmes, and also near inhabitants of its area of action, with whom many contacts will be established, and who will have to negotiate with the MINEF with the participation of the project.

11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

The project is financed by a single funding organisation. It is in contact with other projects pursuing a similar aim in Cameroon, in particular with the CIDA and Tropenbos projects but also with ECOFAC and APFT.

12 - *Project impact*

The expected impact is an extension of managed forest areas (forest management units and communal forests), in the south of Cameroon, and the creation of community forests.



- 1 - *Name of project*                      **CIDA Project**  
**Cameroon forest sustainable management project**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              CIDA  
15 MCan\$
- 3 - *Dates*                                      Canadian aid to Cameroon in the forest area began in 1982.  
Canadian assistance began over 15 years ago. The present project has a duration of 5 years.
- 4 - *Supporting structure*  
Directorate of Forests of the MINEF and the delegation of the Sud province
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Provide support to Cameroon in the implementation of its forest policy, within the context of responsible management of the environment.
- 6 - *Area of action*  
Yaoundé and Sud province
- 7 - *Approach*  
By the forest administration: zoning, planning, management, control, local population activities.
- 8 - *Project organisation*  
The project is made up of modules which start separately when the required conditions are met. A management committee (annual) and a monitoring committee (monthly) are provided.
- 9 - *Results*  
In the preceding phases: reconnaissance inventories, creation of a mapping centre, revision of forest legislation, support to the Directorate of Forests, preparation of a zoning plan. The new phase of the project has seven aims:
- Support the creation of a permanent forest domain: classification of two domain forests covering 200,000 and 100,000 ha and a communal forest of 100,000 ha;
  - Support for the management of classified forests;
  - Support for the management of national domain forests (i.e. non permanent forests): preparation of the management plan for a community forest and conservation five-year plan for opening the forests of the national domain to logging in the southern part of Cameroon.
  - Strengthen the centralised planning, taxing and resource allocation functions: classify and manage 50% of the areas provided for in the zoning plan, work out the regulations and the organisation of the ministry, prepare tools for managing taxation and financing of the sector, prepare an assignment system for logging permits, a forest statistical system, a system for wood market and economics monitoring, and map phases VI and VII of the reconnaissance inventory.

- Strengthen the decentralised functions applicable to the control and follow-up of management actions, in the Sud province, by creating a forest activity control system, a provincial function for the inventory and follow-up of management actions, a provincial agroforestry popularisation programme, three operational technical units (UTOs) and a communal and community forest consulting and follow-up system.
- Integrate environment concerns in the management of the sector, by defining standards of action in forest environments contained in general specifications for forest concessions and timber sales, and having the local populations of the two classified forests of the Sud province participate in the protection of the forest, and by developing a procedure for evaluating development project impacts on the forest environment.
- Favour the involvement of the private sector

#### 10 - *Anchoring*

The project is intimately linked with the Directorate of Forests

#### 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*

No information on this point

#### 12 - *Project impact*

The first impact to be sought is in Directorate of Forests and in the provincial Delegation of the Sud province. They are more effective for the time being. Are they reinforced?

- 1 - *Name of project*                      **Modes de gestion (Management Methods)**  
**Assessment of ecological and economic prospects and**  
**limitations for sustainable management of natural forests in**  
**Cameroon**
- 2 - *Funding organisation*              European Union
- 3 - *Dates*                                      From 1997 or 1998
- 4 - *Supporting structure*
- 5 - *Project objectives*  
Develop concepts, methods and standards which will be used for the management of Cameroon forests.
- 6 - *Area of action*
- 7 - *Approach*  
What is involved is developing standards intended for the administration and various forest players.
- 8 - *Project organisation*
- 9 - *Results*  
The project has not yet begun. The results will be texts and criteria.
- 10 - *Anchoring*
- 11 - *Consultation with other funding organisations*
- 12 - *Project impact*



1 - <i>Name of project</i>	<b>MINEF GTZ Project</b> <b>Project for institutional support to MINEF in forest and environmental management</b>
2 - <i>Funding organisation</i>	GTZ
3 - <i>Dates</i>	Six years (1998 - 2004)
4 - <i>Supporting structure</i>	MINEF
5 - <i>Project objectives</i>	Strengthen the capabilities of MINEF on the national level, in its activities concerning forests and the environment
6 - <i>Area of action</i>	All of Cameroon
7 - <i>Approach</i>	Working out and implementing methods of management and administration, aid to the implementation of the national forest plan, mainly as concerns natural resource management.
8 - <i>Project organisation</i>	
9 - <i>Results</i>	The project has not yet begun.
10 - <i>Anchoring</i>	MINEF
11 - <i>Consultation with other funding organisations</i>	
12 - <i>Project impact</i>	

Other projects to be pointed out:

### **Support to the planning and participative management of the entire forest sector**

Financed by the UNDP, this project seeks to assist the Directorate of Forests in its forest sector planning and coordination role, in particular as concerns the implementation of the national forest plan.

Financing: UNDP 325,000 US\$, Cameroon 55,500 US\$.

Duration: February 1995 - August 1997

### **Tiger Forest Environment Project (Cameroon)**

Financed by the United Kingdom, this project is concerned with climatic changes related to deforestation. Its activities in Cameroon concern the reserves of Mbalmayo and Dja: mapping, impact of nematodes and termites on the carbon balance.

Financing: United Kingdom 3 MFF, Cameroon: logistic support and assignment of staff

Duration: October 1992 - 1995

### **Working out of national directives for sustainable management of tropical natural forests in Cameroon**

Financed by the ITTO.

### **National management plan for the environment of Cameroon**

Financed by the UNDP, the UNSO, Canada, USAID and the World Bank, this project valued at US\$1 million is aimed at setting up a national environment strategy and was to take place between 1994 and 1996.

### **Financial support - transitional phase**

As a complement to the CIDA project, this project of 4.7 MCan\$ financed by the CIDA seeks to provide institutional support for the implementation of the forest law (management of the Lokoundjé-Nyong forest in particular).

### **TGEF Small Grant Project**

This project of US\$585,000 financed by the UNDP and USAID seeks to assist NGOs and community organisations that are active in favour of the environment.

### **Community Forestry Development Project (CFDP)**

Located in the Directorate of Forests, this project of £902,000 financed by the DfID from 1996 to 1998 is designed to create within the Directorate of Forests a community forestry unit and to set the groundwork for community forestry in Cameroon.

**INCO project in Cameroon in relation with forest management**

- Growth, Nutrition and Ecophysiology of Ectomycorrhizal Legumes in Tropical Africa (SW Cameroon) in Relation to their Ecology and Silviculture (1993)
- Evaluation and use of the biodiversity of microsymbionts of *Calliandra calothyrsus* to optimise fodder production within the small agricultural farms in tropical rain zones.



